





## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance 1887, an ELECTION by the RATEPAYERS of TWO MEMBERS of the SANITARY BOARD will take place at 4 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1888, at the CITY HALL.

The following Persons will be entitled to vote at the election, that is to say:—

(a.) Rate-payers who are included in the Special and Common Jury List at present in force.

(b.) Rate-payers who are exempted from serving on Juries on account of their professional avocations.

The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules made by the Governor in Council on the 31st May, 1888.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m., and the Ballot Box will be closed at 6 p.m.

ALFRED G. WISE,  
Acting Registrar.

Supreme Court,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1888. 903

## NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH THEODOR LUTZ to sign our Firm by Procuration from this date.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 900

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship  
"Captain ZAVALLA," will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 7th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 905

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship  
"Hector," will be despatched for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,  
Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 906

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship  
"Malacca," will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, 19th Instant, at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,  
Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 907

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, AND LONDON.

Also, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"HYDRA," Captain F. D. WICKER, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on SATURDAY, 16th June, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,  
Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 908

## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.  
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-OWHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and other ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co's Steamship  
"Telamon," Captain JACKSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 877

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Co's Steamship  
"Narcissa," Captain GODDARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 904

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 2, 1888.—

Li-Kin, Chinese gunboat, 650, Captain H. Barnes, Newcastle on Tyne March 2.

Yuen-Tiao, Chinese gunboat, 700, Capt. Wyley, Plymouth April 2.

Kai-yun, Chinese gunboat, 760, Captain Hest, Newcastle on Tyne March 25.

Tyloa, German steamer, 1,149, A. Bleicken, Saigon May 29, Rice.—EDUARD SCHULZ & Co.

June 3.—

Drachenfels, German steamer, 1,430, Carl August Taro, Saigon May 30, ice and Paddy.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Peking, German steamer, 964, G. Heuermann, Shanghai May 31, General.—STERNSEN & Co.

Actia, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Revsbech, Pakhoi May 31, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Getterthun, British steamer, 1,406, J. W. B. Darke, Sydney May 10, Townsville 15, Coimbatore and Coimbatore 10, Thursday Island 19 and Port Darwin 25, Coal and General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Thibet, British steamer, 1,660, G. W. Atkinson, Bombay May 18, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Narcissa, British steamer, 364, F. D. Goddard, Fochow May 31, Amoy June 1, and Swatow 2, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Canlon, British steamer, 1,110, J. Bromner, Shanghai May 31, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Myer, British steamer, 1,108, J. Brotherton, Bangkok May 27, Rice.—TUNG KEE.

Lee Sang, British steamer, 1,692, Sawyer, Swatow May 2, Bullait.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Deuteros, German steamer, 1,108, Iwerse, Bangkok May 27, Rice and General.—ED. SCHULZ & Co.

June 4.—

Lidia, German steamer, 1,170, G. Petersen, Kobe May 28, General and Rice.—STERNSEN & Co.

Crusader, British steamer, 647, Ogilvie, Hilo May 30, Saffordwood.—Soy Siro.

Bravacore, British steamer, 1,037, P. H. Loh, Bangkok May 10, General.—YUEN FAI BOON.

Tamoon, British steamer, 1,555, M. H. F. Jackson, Liverpool April 21, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Schoon, British steamer, 313, T. Rowin, Pakhoi May 31, and Hailow June 3, General.—KWONG TAI LOON.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.—

Andon, for Hailow and Pakhoi. Captain, for Shanghai.

Chiyen, for Swatow.

Itatun, for Coast Ports.

Amoy, for Singapore.

Denkingshire, for Nagasaki.

June 4.—

Canlon, for Whampoa.

Peking, for Swatow.

Bravacore, for Kobe and Yokohama.

Soch, for Macao.

Heley, for Saigon.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Angers, for Saigon.

Narcissa, for Swatow.

Actia, for Hailow and Pakhoi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Triton, from Saigon, 49 Chinese.

Per Peking, from Shanghai, Mr. Wicker, and 49 Chinese.

Per Actia, from Pakhoi, Mrs. Dock, Mr. Houton, and 66 Chinese.

Per Thibet, from Bombay, 49 Chinese.

Per Narcissa, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Blumemberg and child, Messrs. Chong Leong Leng, Vander, 2 Europeans, and 100 Chinese.

Per Tyloa, from Shanghai, Mr. Carram, and 61 Chinese.

Per Myer, from Bangkok, Dr. Marah, Mr. Porter, and 70 Chinese.

Per Deuteros, from Bangkok, 1 European, and 10 Chinese.

Per Lidia, from Kobe, 6 Japanese.

Per Deuteros, from Bangkok, 234 Chinese.

Per Caterrun, from Sydney, 42, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, 2 Europeans, 1 Japanese woman, and 70 Chinese.

Per Telamon, from Liverpool, Mr. Hancock, Miss O'Connor, and 200 Chinese.

Per Schoon, from Pakhoi, 30 Chinese.

DEPART.

Per Andon, for Hailow, 1 European, and 50 Chinese.

Per Peking, for Amoy, 550 Chinese.

Per Tyloa, for Shanghai, 120 Chinese.

Per Chiyen, for Swatow, 50 Chinese.

Per Itatun, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 150 Chinese.

Per Amoy, for Singapore, 634 Chinese.

Per Peking, for Amoy, Mr. T. J. Connor, and 1 European.

Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 7 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Angers, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

Per Narcissa, for Swatow, 300 Chinese.

Per Actia, for Hailow, 40 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Triton reports: Had fine weather, from port to port.

The German steamer Caterrun reports: Had variable winds and thick rainy weather.

The British steamer Tyloa reports: Had fine weather throughout. On the 26th instant, spoke steamer Andon, from Hongkong, bound London.

The British steamer Chiyen reports: Light variable winds and fine weather till the 3rd June; thence moderate N.E. wind and thick hazy weather with much rain till arrival.

The British steamer Itatun reports: Light variable winds and fine weather till the 3rd June; thence moderate N.E. wind and thick hazy weather with much rain till arrival.

The British steamer Amoy reports: Moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather till within 150 miles of port, then strong northerly winds and rain.

The British steamer Peking reports: Experienced moderate S.W. monsoon, with light winds as far as Townsville; thence to Thursday Island moderate and light S.E. wind and fine weather. A large general cargo was here discharged about 120 tons coal. After leaving Thursday Island, moderate S.E. wind and sea were experienced as far before arrival, had calm weather and smooth sea, with a fresh S.W. breeze, commencing on the 26th.

A quantity of cargo and 189 tons coal were here discharged. Fine weather and moderate S.E. wind were had as far as Munip Strait; thence to Caba Island, which was passed on June 1st, at 1 a.m., moderate S. and S.E. winds and fine weather, and in crossing the China Sea, up to a day before arrival, had calm weather and smooth sea, with a fresh S.W. breeze, lasting till the morning of the 3rd, sprang up; then wind shifted to N.E., with heavy rain causing some delay. The Co's steamer Tamoon, arrived at Port Darwin 23rd, and left for Sydney, 10 a.m., 26th May.

The British steamer Tyloa reports: Experienced moderate S.W. monsoon to 30 N., thence to port fresh N.E. wind with much rain.

The British steamer Narcissa reports: Fochow to Amoy, fresh South-Easterly winds and showery. Amoy to Swatow, had moderate South-Westerly winds, with showery weather, till fresh S.W. to Swatow, where it was accompanied by Westerly winds and overcast, with occasional squalls of rain. In Fochow, steamers Tartar, Glenloch, Kaitou, and Neuchow, and Aigine, arrived. In Amoy, steamers Tamoon, Chiyen, Peking, and Cheong Yee Ting. In Swatow, steamers, Yuen, Teonan, and Dubary.

The British steamer Lidia reports: Had fresh moderate winds and fine sea as far as Breaker Point; from there strong North-Westerly winds and thick rainy weather. Passed steamer Peking, on May 31st, off Chi-sang Island South.

The British steamer Myer reports: Had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Lee Sang reports: Had fresh Westerly winds and rain.

The German steamer Deuteros reports: Fair and moderate S.W. breeze.

The German steamer Lidia reports: Light S.W. winds and calm; last day N.E. wind with rain.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close.—

For KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—

Per Kurokawa Maru, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per Deima, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

For SINGAPORE.—

Per Myer, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Lidia, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Triton, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—

The German Contract Packet Necker will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and continental ports, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, &c., &c.

Registry closes at 2 p.m. The Mail closes at 3 p.m. Late Letters till 3.30 p.m. with 10 cents extra postage. Correspondence should be marked PER GERMAN MAIL, or with the name of the Packet.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Djennah will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th June, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.  
3.30 p.m.—Auction of Two Lots of Crown Land.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 7.—

Goods per Celebes undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 8.—

Goods per Chingoo undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Denkingshire undelivered after this date subject to rent.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

## SUMMER REQUISITES.

WATSON'S  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND  
POWDER.

BAY RUM,  
TOILET VINEGAR.

WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE,  
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,  
AND  
CHIRETTA BITTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, May 8, 1888. 748

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

One China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

The gracious confirmation and allowance of the Public Health Bill will, we feel sure, be recognized as a most delicate compliment to this Colony, and as a mark of the high consideration which Hongkong commands at the hands of Her Majesty's advisers in London.

It will doubtless greatly add to the pleasure felt by all law-abiding citizens here, to know that the fact of the confirmation and allowance was known to the Government here just thirty-four days yesterday, and that H. E. Governor Des Vaux (doubtless in fear that the suddenness of joyful intelligence might seriously affect the action of our loyal friends) carefully sealed up the good news during these thirty-four days, and apparently swore to secrecy all the officials connected therewith.

Possibly we may be wrong in attributing such considerate motives to the present Head of the Executive. Governor Des Vaux is not responsible for the Public Health (plus the Building Ordinance), and he may, who knows, have been somewhat ashamed to inform Mr. MacEwen four weeks ago of the severe and almost reckless slap in the face which Downing Street has now given to this Colony.

It is not easy to be exact in attributing motives, and in a journalistic sense it may not be always safe, even though both the motives here suggested would, if correct, be highly creditable to the Queen's Representative. Certain it is, that on the 20th of April last the gracious allowance of the Public Health Bill was sent by wire from Downing Street to Hongkong, that (in reply to a question put in Council) mention was made of this telegram without the slightest hint as to its nature, that a week ago (28th of May) a despatch was received from the Secretary of State transmitting the correspondence on this subject, and that in the hush and comparative calm of a Sunday afternoon (i.e. yesterday) all this information was quietly let off by means of the obscure pages of the Government Gazette, duly left with the door-porters and office-clerks of the few subscribers to the official organ.

On the Saturday preceding the 2nd of June, a meeting of the Legislative Council was hurriedly called for Monday, the Council having been repeatedly postponed pending the needless launching of this thunderbolt upon the heads of the European and native communities of this Colony. It has been hitherto a popular delusion that the opinions of the unofficial members of the Council, as representing the community, received the fullest consideration at the hands of the Home Government. That notion we presume will now be scattered to the winds, and we think that a very grave responsibility will rest upon the Colonial Office in thus rudely dispelling the last shadow that remained of the fiction that the residents of Hongkong had any voice whatever in their own affairs.

The Memorial from the Chinese residents, signed by tens of thousands of merchants and traders, is brushed aside by a line and a half of mere assertion; and not a syllable is said about the struggle, long continued and stoutly maintained, by the unofficial members against the official vote. Apparently the consideration which in common courtesy should have been shown to the almost unanimous opinion of this community has been transferred to the Local Government Board, the officers of which department perhaps never even heard of Hongkong during the course of their official lives, and who certainly are wholly and absolutely ignorant of the local requirements of this Colony.

Some protest must be made against this monstrous mode of settling the affairs of Hongkong, and we would ask our readers to suggest one or two. It was a pity the unofficial members of Council did not rise in a body, and leave the Council Room when this Bill was passed. To ask the ratepayers to elect two members to sit on the Sanitary Board after the treatment received from Downing Street is little short of an insult. The Sanitary Board has succeeded, with the aid of the ignorant Local Government Board and the incapacity of the Colonial Office. We wish him joy of his diplomatic victory. It will probably produce a Municipal Council for this Island.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, 1st June.

A conference of the Australian Colonies will be held at Sydney on the 12th June to discuss the question of Chinese immigration.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The North German Gazette publishes an article in which it advocates the adoption of measures for the consolidation of a new frontier, avoiding reprisals. The reacquisition of Alsace by France has hitherto been retarded by French Military preparations indicating a desire for revenge. The Gazette recommends that communications be restricted to friendly intercourse and questions likely to lead to dangerous friction be avoided.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, 1st June, 1888.

Sanitosa, Rada, Belle Maloune.

(From Singapore Papers.)

GERMANY.

Berlin, 25th May.—The marriage of Prince Heinrich of Prussia and Princess Irene of Russia has been solemnized in the Chapel of Charlottenburg, the Emperor being present.

IRELAND.

LONDON, 25th May.—Archbishop Walsh telegraphed from Rome to the Lord Mayor of Dublin that the four which have been entertained regarding the intention of the Pope to meddle with Irish politics are groundless.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 24th May.—The Czar, receiving religious deputations, said: "All my efforts are directed to securing peace."

THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, 24th May.—The Emperor remains indoors and complains of lassitude.

DEMONSTRATION AT LIMERICK.

Twenty thousand persons assembled at Limerick to repudiate the Pope's rescript. The clergy and the majority of the Nationalist members of the Municipality were absent.

Here is the correct version from the Shanghai papers of a stupid telegram issued here, which conveyed a meaning directly opposite to what was intended:—

ADMIRAL HORNBURY ON THE NAVAL CRUISE.

Admiral Hornbury speaking at a crowded meeting in the City said that there was not a quarter of the minimum number of cruisers required to protect the Mercantile Marine.</



sums for the costs that may be incurred in connection with the inquiry, costs the nature of which is more particularly specified in the bill. This of course will operate to some extent as a check, and will probably prevent recklessness in instituting inquiries without some grounds of suspicion. The magistrates will hold an inquiry, and pending the holding of that inquiry and until its termination provision is made for the placing of the premises and the property to which the inquiry relates in the custody of guardians to be appointed. It is provided that the inquiry to be held by the magistrates will not operate to prevent subsequent proceedings against any person to whom notwithstanding the inquiry suspicion may be attached. It will not interfere with the ordinary course of the administration of justice, but will be something added to it.

The Bill was read a first time.

#### COMMONS' ABOLITION BILL.

The Council went into Committee again on the Coroner's Abolition Ordinance, 1888.

Mr. Ryrie, with reference to the note to the schedule stating that the penalty for disobedience to a summons was \$25 and that personal summons was not necessary, asked if a jurymen would be fined if he was away in Canton.

His Excellency—Certainly not. It is incredible to suppose that a Coroner would do such a thing, and a jurymen would get very summary justice in his favour if it was done. Such things have been known, however, as a jurymen slipping out surreptitiously when a summons is left on him.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, it being understood that it was to come into force when the Governor signed it.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, 12th inst.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

After the meeting of Council a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Colonial Secretary said the first vote recommended was for the sum of \$400 for building a room over two cells at the Magistrate's to keep the stand of weights and measures. He said there had been a great deal of difficulty with regard to weights and measures. They used to be stationed in the Central Market, but that had been pulled down for the erection of a new one, and the stands of weights and measures had been driven about from one place to another. At last it had been decided to put them close by the Magistrate, where they would be valuable in case of dispute. There were two cells there and an additional story was to be put over them, so as to provide sufficient accommodation for the stands of weights and measures. This was to be done at a cost of \$400, according to the Surveyor General's estimate.

On the subject of the Police Station, the Colonial Secretary pointed out that the Police Station was quite close to the quarters of the Inspectors' servants, and that if a story was put over the cells the windows of these quarters would be blocked up.

It was first arranged that the vote should be postponed for the consideration of this objection, but Captain Deane afterwards agreed to it, and he stated, saying that he would consult with the Surveyor General on the matter.

The Colonial Secretary—The next vote is one for \$200, to complete the telegraph connection between the Gap and the new Police Station at Mount Gough. The Captain Superintendent has recommended this very strongly, and I think it is very necessary.

Even before the Tramway was opened, ladies who lived at the Peak were often, during the day, subjected to annoyances, and it is likely now that the Tramway is running that there will be more annoyance to ladies during the day when their husbands are away on business.

The vote was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—The last vote is for a sum of \$840.41, being compensation to Mr. Granville Sharp for deficiency in the area of inland lot 640 at Belcher's Bay, \$782.22 and \$68.19 for the overcharge of Crown rent.

The Colonial Treasurer—This is a question which has been long pending. Mr. Sharp bought a wood many years ago, a piece of ground which had been sold in the very old days of the Colony to Mr. Aquino. The measurement of the ground at that time was of a rough and ready description, and it came out when the ground was measured scientifically that the real area was less than that originally estimated. Mr. Sharp bought the property subject to the claim. He gave Mr. Aquino 17 cents a foot for the ground, and the Government now give him, his own valuation, 17 cents a foot, for the deficient area. Then there is a small area of 855. Green rent overcharged, the rent having been charged on the nominal and not on the real area of the lot.

In answer to the Acting Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary said that Mr. Aquino sold the lot knowing perfectly well what the area was, and Mr. Sharp bought the right of redemption for the area. The Green rent had been paid on the larger area. The Government received from Mr. Aquino the purchase money on the entire area as first indicated.

The vote was agreed to.

#### THE AGITATION AGAINST THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

The particulars received by the *Cathartian*, which arrived here yesterday, with regard to the action of the Australian Colonies with reference to the exclusion of Chinese, do not show off the Colonists in a very favourable light and do not say much for their capacity for sober self-government. As we surmised before, it would appear that the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the question of the exclusion of Chinese presented serious difficulties in view of international relationships, caused the Colonists to lose their heads. It is true Australia, like Hongkong, has not had occasion to form a high opinion of the Colonial Office. During the by no means brilliant administration of Lord Derby there was almost a constant tension between the Colonies and the mother-country. We can easily conceive therefore that tergiversation by the Colonial Office on the Chinese question would produce discontent in Australia, but one would have least expected that whatever measures were adopted would be carried out legally. This, however, does not seem to be the case. When the *African* arrived in Melbourne the Commissioner of Customs met with a highbrow and told the Captain that if he complained against the prohibition to land the Chinese he would be summoned for exceeding more than the legal number of Chinese to the registered ton. The law, however, which stipulates that the vessels shall not carry more than a certain number of Chinese per ton refers only to new emigrants.

As the *African* emigrants for Melbourne were nearly all returning emigrants or professedly so, no breach of the law had been committed, and the threat was unjustified. She was entitled to land at least the new emigrants who were willing to pay their poll-tax, and it was for the Government to prove that the exemption tickets of the rest were false. No proper steps appear to have been taken to do this, and the *African* had to leave with her Melbourne passengers on board for Sydney. The action of the authorities, we are glad to see, will be taken before the Court, a claim for £1,000 damages having been made against the Collector of Customs on behalf of one of the passengers who was prevented from landing.

News of what had transpired at Melbourne was telegraphed to Sydney, and before the *African* reached the latter port a mass meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held and Parliament House was besieged by an unruly mob. Sir Henry Parkes did not receive the deputation, but afterwards promised that precautions would be taken to prevent the *African's* passengers from landing. An order was also given that no exemption tickets were to be issued. The Government seems, however, to have acted more squarely than the Victorian Government. An arrangement was made with the agents of the Company that the Government should pay the cost of conveying the passengers back to China who were entitled to land. It was found that of the 69 passengers, 14 were new emigrants and 75 had exemption tickets, but of these latter 27 had fraudulent tickets. The Government therefore agreed to pay for 62 passengers, while the steamer had to look after the 27. Meanwhile before the *African* reached Sydney the *Tsianan* had arrived with 144 passengers, of which 45 were for Sydney. News of these were allowed to land, and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any of the Chinese from escaping. Mr. Quong Tait and several influential gentlemen visited the passengers on board, who complained of the great injustice they had suffered. They had given all their earnings for a passage to Australia and would now be sent back to Australia to beg in their own country. The N.S.W. Government, it is stated, gave some sort of an undertaking to pay the passage back of a part of the passengers. So the matter stood when the *Cathartian* left Sydney. The *African* had then arrived, and of her passengers only five, with certified exemption tickets, appear to have been allowed to land. We learn, however, from the *Northern Territory Times*, of 10 days later, that the legality of the exclusion of the *African's* passengers was to be tested in the Supreme Court, Sydney, while forty similar cases were being prepared by Melbourne solicitors.

Meantime the indignation of Sir Henry Parkes at the treatment by the Imperial Government seems to have been working up. He telegraphs to the Premier of South Australia that the Imperial authorities have utterly failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation, and the N.S.W. Government is not to wait for a month till a conference of the Colonies can be held, but is to act immediately. He cannot throw the Chinese into Sydney harbour as the Bostonians did the cargo of tea a century ago, but he does something as wild. He introduces into the N.S.W. Parliament and demands urgency for a Bill imposing £100 poll tax, a £10 annual registration fee, restriction of the Chinese in Sydney and three other places, &c. He demanded that the bill be passed through all its stages in one day, but according to the latest despatches it had not passed its second reading, several members protesting strongly against the precipitancy and the cruelty of the measure. We believe total exclusion of the Chinese to be a mistake, but it is a measure which has some justification. To impose a residential tax, however, of £100 would be a scandalous procedure, unworthy of any Christian country or any country where the rudimentary principles of liberty were recognised. We do not know what was the fate of this measure, evidently introduced with the intention of defying the Home authority and acquiring the popularity of the mob. It does not seem at any rate to have achieved its end, for it will be observed by the telegram we publish to-day that, after all, the conference of the Colonies which the hasty action of Sir Henry Parkes was thought to have rendered unnecessary, is to be held. Opinion at Home seems to be pretty much with the Australians as far as their ultimate object is concerned; and we do not see why they should not, like America, have proceeded in a calm and dignified manner with the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty with China, instead of acting like lawless mobs, violating their own laws and setting all international treaties at defiance.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

As we briefly mentioned in our last issue, the inspection of the stretcher-bearer detachments of the Hongkong Volunteers by Surgeon General Lever, assisted by Dr. Yarr, took place on Saturday afternoon. Surgeon Major Cantlie, who has been for some time instructing the detachments, put them through their drills in all of which the detachments acquitted themselves very satisfactorily, their movements being regarded with much interest by the spectators, of whom there were a considerable number. The officers of the Volunteers present were Major Tripp, Captain McClellan and Lieut. Woolley. At the close of the inspection,

Surgeon General Lever, addressing the detachments, said he must confess that in accordance to Dr. Cantlie's request that he would inspect and examine the detachments, he had been guided somewhat by selfish motives, as he was anxious to see whether, in case of an emergency, he could rely on his hand on a number of trained men to assist him. He was very pleased and satisfied with what he had witnessed that day, and the greatest praise was due to them for having, without hope of gain or reward, given up their time, often, perhaps, after a hard day's work, to attend these lectures in order that at some time they might be useful to their fellow-men. He did not often, in speaking, depart from the use of his mother tongue, but as he was addressing educated men, he might remind them of the beautiful sentiment contained in those words of Terence in which he proclaimed the brotherhood of man:—*Homines sumus, humani sumus, omnes a deo sumus*. He was sure they would fully appreciate the grand sentiment contained in that line. There was no more to be said, no more trying post that which they would have to occupy on the field of battle. Amidst the roar and din, and while the fighting detachments were rushing into the fray, excited, and with their 'moukies' up, they, while exposed to every danger, must keep a cool head, a steady hand, and their common sense in full possession. He had the pleasure of attending their opening lecture delivered by Dr. Cantlie, and he remembered at the time that Lieut. Woolley had said that having put their hand to the plough they would not look back in the furrow, and that intention had been steadfastly carried out, and the trouble taken and the energy he had displayed that, in so short a time, he had trained a corps to such a high degree of efficiency. He had said, as they no doubt noticed, the greatest difficulty in dealing with detachments was to receive the prize presented by Mr. Cantlie, but he had not yet received it, as he had a difference between them; but after consideration he thought No. 1 detachment were entitled to it. No. 3 detachment ran them very close, and although he believed this detachment contained a man who had formerly belonged to the Army Medical Corps, and another who had been a soldier, still he did not think that must be allowed to make any difference, and he recommended them to the notice of Major Tripp and the officers for some mark of distinction. Detachments 2 and 4 were also very good, and they must not be dejected because they had not taken any prize. The happy time had not yet arrived when one could receive a prize. He was pleased to see that there were ladies present, and he wished they had been there in larger numbers as he had a word to say to them. He had been called upon to draw up a scheme for the organisation of a staff of lady nurses, and he believed when one could receive a prize. He was pleased to see that there were ladies present, and he wished they had been there in larger numbers as he had a word to say to them. He had been called upon to draw up a scheme for the organisation of a staff of lady nurses, and he believed when one could receive a prize.

Major Tripp, on behalf of the Volunteers, thanked Dr. Lever for coming there to inspect them, and also said that the corps owed a debt of gratitude to Dr. Cantlie for the trouble taken in training the detachments.

No. 1 detachment, consisting of Gunners Lamont, Doby, Hope, and Rivers, then came forward, and each received a prize—a silver pencil case—from the hands of Mrs. Cantlie.

#### THE FIRE ENQUIRY ORDINANCE.

By a resolution of the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as *The Fire Enquiry Ordinance 1888*.

2. Whenever a fire has taken place or shall have been attempted the Captain Superintendent of Police shall as soon as possible take possession of the premises where the fire has taken place or has been attempted, he shall make out the owners and all others, he shall make out or cause to be made an inspection of the said premises and shall forthwith report to the Magistrate the state of the said premises and of the contents, if any, thereof.

3. In any case of fire by which any house or building shall have been burnt down or damaged and for which no prosecution shall have been entered against any person, it shall be lawful for any Company of Insurance, underwriters or persons suffering any prejudice from such fire, to apply to the Magistrate for a judicial investigation into the cause of such fire, without charging any person with any offence against the law in connection with such fire.

4. Such application shall be made in the form of the information in Schedule A, and the said information shall be sworn to by the person making it.

5. On the exhibition of such information the Magistrate shall require the deposit of a sufficient sum to cover all the costs mentioned in Section 12, and upon deposit made shall issue an order in the form of Schedule B to the Captain Superintendent of Police to cause an enquiry into the cause of the fire to be made as early as possible. The order shall be complied with and report thereon made to the Magistrate.

6. The Magistrate shall then proceed to make an investigation into the said cause of fire, and shall, within the shortest possible delay, take the depositions upon oath of all persons likely to know the facts and circumstances of such case, and of all other persons who in his opinion may furnish information in respect thereof.

7. It shall be lawful for any Inspector of Police, or for any interested person present at such investigation, with the leave of the Magistrate, to examine the witnesses; and

to cause such persons to be examined as may give due and proper information touching or affecting the cause of the fire.

8. In every case of fire it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, at the request of any duly interested person as aforesaid to appoint a person duly sworn before him to take provisional charge of the premises where the fire has taken place or has been attempted, and of the property on the premises, pending the time that the said Magistrate carries on his investigation; the fees of such person shall be paid by the said interested party, and shall not exceed per diem.

9. If in the judgment of the Magistrate the investigation does not disclose an offence, or if he is satisfied that an offence does not show any reasonable cause for giving the order in the next the Magistrate shall dismiss the information.

Provided that such dismissal shall be no bar to a subsequent information of the nature, or to an information against any person or persons for an offence against the law.

10. If in the judgment of the Magistrate the fire shall have been the result of a crime, and there is reasonable cause to suspect, and he shall suspect any person or persons of such crime, he shall order a prosecution to be entered against such person or persons for such crime.

11. No previous enquiry taken by the Magistrate under the provisions of Sections 6, 7, and 8 of this Ordinance shall, in any case, be a bar to a new enquiry according to law.

12. The costs of the information and order provided by Sections 3 and 4 of this Ordinance, and of the judicial investigation provided by Sections 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of this Ordinance, and of the prosecution entered by the private applicant of the sums deposited by him, or if they be insufficient, in addition thereto.

Such costs shall be taxed according to the tariff of fees enforced in the Police Court, or according to any tariff which hereafter may be established by the Governor in Council.

13. Provided, nevertheless, that if an order be pronounced as in Section 10 of this Ordinance enacted, and it be approved by the Attorney General, all such costs shall be refunded to him upon the order of the Magistrate.

14. No Magistrate shall be prohibited from trying a case within his jurisdiction by the fact that he shall have made a judicial investigation and given an order in the matter under Sections 4, 5 and following of this Ordinance.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

The Public Health Ordinance, which has received the assent of Her Majesty, is proclaimed in Saturday's Gazette.

The following details in relation to the Ordinance is published:

Downing Street, 27th April, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to convey to you Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance of the Ordinance No. 24 of the Legislative Council, entitled *An Ordinance for amending the laws relating to the Public Health of the Colony of Hongkong*, a transcript of which accompanied General Cameron's despatch No. 331 of the 27th of September last. I have already informed you by my telegram of the 26th instant.

2.—I request you to inform the petitioners against this Ordinance, who have been transmitted with your despatch No. 9 of the 11th of January last, that I have carefully considered their Memorial, but that I do not think that there is any reason to fear that the Ordinance which I consider to be necessary for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of Hongkong, will lead to any of the evils which they anticipate.

3.—I transmit to you, for your consideration, copies of correspondence with the Local Government Board, as noted in the margin, and have to express my regret for the delay in sanctioning the Ordinance, which was owing to the fact that I have only just received the observations of that department upon it.

4.—I will only add that I rely upon you to enforce the provisions of this important measure with discretion and forbearance, so as to avoid as far as possible any conflict with those who are inclined to view its operation with some alarm and anxiety.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

KNUT-ROED.

Governor Sir G. W. Des-Vaux, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

(Enclosures not printed.)

The following rules have been made by the Governor in Council for the regulation of the members of the Sanitary Board:

1.—Elections shall take place at such time and place as shall be previously notified by command of the Governor in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

2.—The Registrar of the Supreme Court, hereinafter termed the Registrar, shall hereafter be empowered to receive and to receive the names of the candidates for election to the Sanitary Board, and shall preside at the election.

3.—The name of every candidate must be proposed in writing by one elector and seconded by another.

4.—No elector will give more than one vote.

5.—The voting will be by ballot.

6.—The name of every elector voting must be recorded.

7.—The ballot box must be opened and the votes counted in the presence of the electors present.

8.—Candidates, as such, are not disqualified from voting.

9.—In any case of two or more candidates having an equal number of votes, only one of whom can be elected, their names must be submitted to another ballot.

10.—As to any matters connected with the order of proceeding not hereby provided for, the Registrar shall take such orders as he thinks fit, and a certificate purporting to be his shall be sufficient for all purposes.

11.—The Registrar shall make a return of the electors to the Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the election. The return must be accompanied by the Governor's information by:—

(a.) A list of the electors present at the meeting.

(b.) A list of the candidates with the names of their proposers and seconders.

(c.) A list of voters.

(d.) A statement of the number of votes given for each candidate.

It is notified that by command of His Excellency the Governor an election for the Sanitary Board will take place at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1888, at the City Hall. The following persons will be entitled to vote at the election, that is to say:—(a.) Rate-payers who are included in the special and common jury list at present in force. (b.) Rate-payers who are exempted from serving on juries on account of their professional avocations. Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and the ballot box will be closed at 5 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments to the Sanitary Board under section 9 of

The Public Health Ordinance, 1887:—Dr. Philip Bernard Osney, M.R.C.S., Colonial Surgeon, to be President; the Hon. Walter Mordaunt, to be Vice-President; Mr. William Edward Crow, to be Acting Secretary.

The following appointments under the provisions of section 9 of the Ordinance are also made:—Mr. William Edward Crow to be Acting Sanitary Officer; Mr. Francis Alfred Cooper, to be Sanitary Officer; Mr. Joseph Robert Gorman, to be Sanitary Officer of Nuisances; Mr. Joseph Robert Gorman, to be Sanitary Officer of Nuisances; Mr. Joseph Robert Gorman, to be Sanitary Officer of Nuisances.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

On the 10th May there was a hurricane at Canton, so violent that it blew down many trees a hundred years old, and the two poles which stood in front of the Viceroy's Yamen. The storm was heralded by a black cloud which rose suddenly from the N. W. horizon and obscured the sky.

At Tiao-kai Mr. an enormous bayonet tree was felled by the wall of the city of Canton, roots and all, and hurled on to the roof of a house, knocking the house down. Next door, in a bannerman's house, a wedding was going on, and all the vessels and wine cups containing the nuptial feast were blown to pieces. The women screamed and ran away, some of them falling down and sustaining injuries; suddenly there was a violent thunder-clap and the hurricane ceased.—*Hu-pao*.

The formosa railway will go from Kiating to Tai-ping, and from thence to South Formosa. The work, which is being proceeded with at various points simultaneously, is half completed. At Kiating, however, there is a hill which, on account of its crumbling sandy formation, is a great difficulty in the way, repeatedly causing, after the road has been cut through it. Consequently we hear that the Governor's intention is to postpone further operations at that point until the rest of the work is completed, when he will unite the efforts of all the working parties to overcome this troublesome obstacle. The railway will be previously opened between Tai-ping and Sin-tai-kung.—*Hu-pao*.

At Canton there is a superstition called 'Nik-tang-kwai' which means 'absorbing the ghost of the dead.' It is not known when this belief originated. When a person has such a hatred of another that he feels as if he could not live under the same sky as that other person, and has not the power of taking vengeance on him, he has down, face upwards, under an umbrella containing a dead man, and does not look at the sun or eat cooked food for 49 days, during which time, however, he may eat raw fruit or vegetables, and look at the moon at night. At the expiration of this period, he calls on the dead to aid him in his vengeance, and if he hears an answering voice, he takes off his shoes and buries them in a jar in ceremony. He then acquires the power of becoming invisible, and can enter his enemy's house and, unseen, do as much mischief as he likes, short of killing his enemy. If after the 49 days, he hears no answering voice from the spirit of the dead, he must keep on invoking it every day until he obtains a response.

On resuming his hurried duties, he becomes visible again like an ordinary mortal. There are, however, as is well known, two principles in nature, the Yin and the Yang, the latter the principle of light and life, the former of darkness and death; and the vindictive being who adopts this ghastly plan of vengeance on his enemy, is in fact with his own life within three years, for his Yin principle is all dissolved and in place of it he has absorbed the deadly Yin.

This is a common superstition at Canton, and we now hear that in a certain house in an alley in that city called the Ning-ku Li, the most extraordinary pranks are being played by a most terrible, scary, stout fellow, almost propelled by unseen hands, and suddenly made dirty and unfit for eating, beds and pillows besmeared with mud and made unfit for sleeping on, chairs suddenly withdrawn from under the occupants' persons, people shoved out of the way at night, and the Chinese rolling on the floor. Exorcists and incense-burners have been called in, but all their incantations are of no avail, and everybody's ingenuity is taxed to discover what unseen enemy can be exercising vengeance as a 'Nik-tang-kwai.'—*Hu-pao*.

#### THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

LATEST DETAILS.

Addis, May 15th.—All the Colonial Governments agree to the proposed conference on the Chinese question.

The captains of the *African* and *Tsianan* have appealed to Admiral Fairfax against the position assumed by the colonies re the Chinese. The Admiral has not replied yet.

The ground of the appeal of the captains of the *African* and *Tsianan*, to Admiral Fairfax is that they fear that if they are compelled to take the Chinese passengers back to China, that they, holding the captain responsible, their rejection may nullify and endanger the safety of the ship and the European officers and passengers on board; they therefore claim the protection of the British flag.

Last week the Chinese residents of Brisbane called to the Imperial Chinese authorities at Peking, a statement of the position of affairs, and the attitude assumed towards the Chinese in the colonies.

A mass meeting of the Chinese in Melbourne was held yesterday, when they decided to send a cablegram to the Chinese Ambassador in London, to insist upon the provisions of Anglo-Chinese treaty being carried out in its entirety.

The legality of the exclusion of the *African's* passengers will be tested in the Supreme Court, Sydney. The Chief Justice has granted a rule calling upon the Crown, the police, and the ship's captain to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue for the release of a passenger by the *African*, named Lopai, who holds an exemption ticket, and a certificate purporting to be his to be temporarily absent from the colony.

Forty other cases are being prepared by Melbourne solicitors, making similar applications on behalf of passengers by the *Burrumbidgee*.

The Sydney Trade Union are proposing rules for boycotting the Chinese by fining all members dealing with them. The rule imposes fines of five shillings for the first offence, and expulsion for the second.

The Premier of Victoria urges the Governments of the various Australian Colonies to endeavour to study the position of the Chinese in the colonies, and to treat them as equals and to treat them as equals and to treat them as equals.

Cardinal Moran, of Sydney, denounces the movement as unchristian, and states that he believes that the Chinese, properly treated, would be a great acquisition to the colonies.

Adelaide, May 17th.—The Chinese Question has at length reached its climax, and is exciting intense interest throughout the Australian colonies.

The Hon. Thomas Playford, Premier of South Australia, proposed to the other colonies to hold a conference of Premiers on the nineteenth of June. There is, however, a difference of opinion amongst the various Premiers as to the object.

The Hon. the Premier of New Zealand (Major Atkinson) considers that if the Australian Colonies will agree to jointly or separately urge the Imperial Government to conclude a treaty with China, similar to that lately arranged between the United States and China, the necessity for a conference will be done away with.

Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, has telegraphed to Mr. Playford that he cannot support his proposition for holding a conference a month hence, as the Imperial authorities have utterly failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation, and that in consequence, the Government of New South Wales has determined to legislate on the Chinese question immediately.

The Hon. Thomas Playford has since suggested that the conference should be held on an earlier date.

The Hon. the Premier of Tasmania (Mr. Dobson) has telegraphed to Sir Henry Parkes that his Government will send their delegate at any time that the conference may be held.

The Chinese residents in Sydney presented a petition to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales yesterday, praying them to respect the rights that have been assigned in New South Wales by Chinese immigrants and others, who are now temporarily absent from the colony, only after the protection of exemption certificates.

Immediately after the presentation of the Chinese petition, Sir Henry Parkes moved the suspension of the standing orders, so that the House might pass the Amended Chinese Bill through all its stages in the one day.

The motion was supported by a number of the members, who said that if the legislature did not rise to the occasion, the people would. Sir Henry evidently had a majority of the members with him in support of the movement.

In his reply, Sir Henry Parkes said that the time for independent and decisive action had arrived; and that they must wait no longer for the continuance and support of the Imperial authorities at Westminster, but must take a firm stand and help themselves.

The motion, suspending standing orders was carried, and the Bill was read for the first time.

The new Bill contains provisions which largely embody existing legislation on the subject. It also provides for an annual registration fee to be paid by each Chinese in addition to a hundred pound poll-tax, and further restricts the tonnage allowance of vessels carrying Chinese passengers to one passenger to every five hundred tons of the ship's registered tonnage, with a penal clause fixing the penalty at five hundred pounds for every Chinese passenger in excess of the tonnage allowance.

Provision is also made for the restriction of the residence of Chinese for trading and other purposes to Sydney, Newcastle, and three other places. It also entirely prohibits Chinese from travelling about the interior of the country without passports.

Sir Henry Parkes made a long, able, and telling speech on the second reading, in which he complained of the indifference displayed by the English authorities to the requirements and representations of the colonies. He considered that this indifference forced him into the line of action that he was then pursuing, which was being carried out as a matter of course, with the country's need at this juncture. Having made a start on this line of policy, he would not turn back for the Home Government, ships of war, or anything else. The debate on the second reading is still unfinished.

The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, is greatly surprised at the independent course of action pursued by the Sydney Government, and doubts if it is now any use to hold a conference.

The *Daily News* publishes an article on the situation, in which it regrets the hasty action of Sir Henry Parkes, and describes him as unnecessarily rash.

The *St. James's Gazette* supports the action of Sir Henry Parkes, saying that the Imperial Government has been too long in coming open but to accept his ultimatum.

The Home Press generally deprecates this very decided and independent action, and urges that the Imperial Government should substitute instead of it a treaty embodying similar conditions to that lately concluded between the United States and China.

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## THE SHANGHAI REVELATIONS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The hearing of the case of Benjamin's Wainwright was continued at Shanghai on the 30th ult.

The examination of Mr Wainwright was resumed.

Mr Wainwright said—Before the examination is proceeded with, there are two or three points I think might be gone into a little, in respect to the previous direct examination. I beg the Court to refer to the figures given as to the sum of £10,000.

Q.—This letter was received by you shortly after your return?

A.—Yes, very shortly after; about 10 days or so.

Q.—The letter you have not spoken of previously? What was it?

A.—No; I did not think it necessary as it did not write it, but it had been got up for him; and he had signed it.

Q.—The letter is not in his handwriting?

A.—No, it is not. It is in his handwriting, but it is not his handwriting.

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bothered with them. I have been laid up and I am in need of present for about £10,000.

Q.—If you have cash in hand, try and get for me from a friend of yours and I will feel greatly obliged to you.

Yours sincerely,  
B. D. BENJAMIN.

Q.—This letter was received by you shortly after your return?

A.—Yes, very shortly after; about 10 days or so.

Q.—The letter you have not spoken of previously? What was it?

A.—No; I did not think it necessary as it did not write it, but it had been got up for him; and he had signed it.

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father or my elder brother, and you will not let me starve, and you will give me a little money for expenses, supposing I want it. I used to say 'Yes, Benjamin, as long as I have not failed to care for you, that you will not have taken place before October, but more likely in November or December, after he had had all the money that there was out of it for him.

Q.—Would you be surprised to learn that Mr. Benjamin was under the impression that you owed him money up to the date of his death? A.—I should be very much surprised.

Q.—Would you be surprised to hear that he had an impression that you were to supply him with everything he wanted out of the £10,000 which you were to keep intact from his creditors?

A.—No, never said anything like that when he was sane; of that I am quite certain.

Q.—In reply to the query regarding my letter forwarding the letter from Mr. Benjamin you said you purposely avoided mentioning the agreement with him in reference to the £10,000, because you were certain people about him you considered capable of concealing a document to override it. Who were those people of whom you knew, and did you think them capable of doing this? A.—Yes; I thought Mr. Benjamin, and Mr. Silvester. You ask the question, and I will tell you some of the people who were about at his death. Do you think Mr. Samuel J. Morris is capable?

Witness—Certainly not.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Wm. Black Jamieson?

Witness—No.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. M. Ezekiel, Mr. Benjamin's father-in-law?

Witness—I am doubtful.

Mr. Wilkinson—Mr. Tug?

Witness—Don't know. I never suspected Mr. Tug, but I do not think the line of cross-examination you are pursuing is fair.

Mr. Wilkinson—Your observation did not apply to the two Chinese boys about Mr. Benjamin.

A.—No, certainly not.

His Lordship—Have you anything to say in re-examination?

A.—There are one or two points upon which I should like to make a few observations.

Mr. Wilkinson—One moment. In reference to what you said just now about the persons who were with Benjamin in his last days have you known any of these people to conceal evidence from me?

A.—I considered the statement you forwarded to me (the enclosure in Mr. Wilkinson's letter of the 27th December) a concoction. I believed it to be a made-up thing and Benjamin was made to sign it. That was the beginning of the whole thing, and I think it was a thorough concoction.

Q.—Then you have no basis of knowledge beforehand. A.—I do not know how I got the idea. I had the feeling and acted on it.

Q.—Did you think Mr. Samuel had anything to do with it? A.—I do not know Mr. Samuel. The letter of Oct. 1886 was, I do not say, concocted, but I think Mr. Benjamin himself would not have written a letter like that to me.

Q.—I also omitted to ask you one or two questions about the £10,000 said to be paid to Capt. Law. You say that in his agreement he was to get 20 per cent. I think I cannot tell you exactly what was a part of an agreement. It was difficult to say what was the amount we should get from Messrs. D. Sasson, and Capt. Law agreed to take £10,000 in full satisfaction, but I do not know exactly how it was arrived at, and that was the amount paid him. But how it was arrived at I do not recollect.

Q.—How did you pay the £10,000? A.—In cash.

Q.—And that includes the payment to the pursor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know how much the pursor got?

A.—I believe the arrangement was that he was to get £10,000. I believe the pursor thought he did not get as much as he ought to have got, but that was a matter for Captain Law. He had to satisfy all his subordinates in connection with the affair.

Q.—You recollect the transaction well enough to know that you paid him £10,000?

A.—Yes, I recollect that perfectly.

His Lordship—And Captain Law signed the receipt?

A.—Yes; it is endorsed on the agreement.

Q.—And when was the money paid?

A.—It was paid the same afternoon, without any rebate or return commission.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think that is all I have to ask.

Mr. Wainwright—I have one or two points to which I wish to refer. I think I said in my cross-examination that I was very much surprised at hearing that the Chartered Bank had given me the £10,000. That is a very strong expression, but I believe I used it. It is so strong a term.

His Lordship—You were agreeably surprised?

A.—Yes, agreeably, but I was surprised because I did not expect it, and I recognise the extreme justice of it. Then another point has to do with what I said in that transaction would have been. I think I said that it might not exceed £10,000. What I meant was that in case I put in merely an ordinary detailed bill of costs, the amount would not exceed £10,000. Then another point is that I said all the bills were creditors of Benjamin, as a fact I do not think the Bank was a creditor, nor do I know whether the Chartered Bank was. What I meant was that to most of them Benjamin owed money. I also said that my account is not so inaccurate as I thought.

Mr. Wainwright then continued—There are two matters, my Lord, which throw some light on my relation with Benjamin, and they escaped my memory in giving my evidence in chief. I will now mention them, and of course Mr. Wilkinson can cross-examine me on them. One is, that I did on several occasions assist Mr. Benjamin in his business, and I was his agent in London from the 1st of May 1887 to the 1st of May 1888. The loan was made in my name and I signed the promissory note. I had no interest in the shares and no recompense for what I did. I also from time to time gave guarantees for other persons in connection with Benjamin's business. There is one in writing, which was between him and them.

Shanghai, 16th January, 1888.

Mr. J. P. Bissell & Co.,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs—I hereby guarantee Mr. Benjamin to you to the extent of 250 taels only as regards the one hundred shares, China Free, you bought on his account at £10,000—Yours truly,

R. E. WAINWRIGHT.

That letter was returned to me cancelled. It is not a great liability, but there it is. The other matter is, my Lord, Mr. Benjamin had some money which was in the hands of the Chartered Bank, and they sent it to London for sale. The offer they got in London was a poor one, and Mr. Benjamin begged me to try and help him to get the jewellery back in order that he might sell it and make a profit. I arranged with the bank that I would give them £1,600 for the jewellery, payable by four equal monthly instalments. The bank sent for the jewellery to London and got it back here. I gave them four promissory notes for 400 Taels each, and they gave him the jewellery. The notes were payable on the 1st of March 1887, on the 1st of May 1887, and the last one on the 1st of May 1887. Those promissory notes were taken up with money furnished by Mr. Benjamin. The third one, due on the 1st of May, 1887, was paid on it on the 9th of May, and the balance was not paid till 21st May, while the last note was not paid till the 31st of June. I was not in Shanghai when the last note was taken up. If I had owed Benjamin all this money, I do not suppose he would have troubled himself to get money to pay these notes for the jewellery.

Mr. Wilkinson—Why was it necessary to give the bank the promissory notes for the jewellery? A.—I think I had a lien on the jewellery. I think possibly he pledged it in the first instance for a loan. He provided the money somehow. I am sure he never got it from me, or even suggested that I should pay it.

Q.—You are quite sure he never suggested it?

A.—Quite sure.

Q.—You say you declined to pay the bank and take up your own promissory notes. Why was that? A.—I told the Bank I had not got the money from Benjamin, and if I were to pay the note he would possibly take it easy. This applied, however, to the third note only; as for the fourth I was away at the time.

Q.—To what bank did you give the promissory notes? A.—To the Chartered Bank.

Q.—Did you ever tell Mr. Benjamin of the £10,000 you got from the Chartered Bank? A.—I think so, but I am not sure. I don't recollect the circumstance very distinctly.

His Lordship—There is one point I would like to have information upon. In your letter to Mr. Wilkinson, you say, 'All I have to say is that I will have my bill of costs made out as soon as I can, and will then render an account of the sum to which you refer. Did you not rely on your agreement I had made with him?' A.—But this was inconsistent.

Q.—I had an idea that there was something or another stirring, and as I said, the letter itself from Mr. Wilkinson made me suspicious, and I did not care to play into their hands.

Q.—But you had stated sufficient in the last clause of your letter. There was a balance I had to account for, and you wanted to say as little as possible. The answer was not audited, and these proceedings were only impending.

Q.—And yet you gave the impression that you would make out a bill, and I do not think it satisfactory for a lawyer to make out a bill of costs when a special agreement has been entered on.

A.—Certainly not, my Lord; but I was not anxious to assist Mr. Wilkinson. I knew that there was a plot on foot, and I was not at all anxious to assist the plot.

Q.—In the memo. forwarded there is a balance of £10,000 less your charges, and you answer to Mr. Wilkinson does not deny this.

A.—This was intended not to help them. I had not forgotten that I had the agreement, and I did not play into their hands, as also to get, if possible, more statements from them.

The examination, and Mr. Wainwright then took his place as defendant's attorney.

(To be continued.)

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the 'Paris Figure,' of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and he is now a healthy man. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, of Bloomsbury, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

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